ORZHESHKOVSKIY, V.V.

A case of erythremia complicated by a hemichoreic syndrome. (MIRA 12:6)
Vrach.delo no.2:183 F '59.

1. Gospital'naya terapevticheskaya klinika (zav. - akad. AN USSR i deystv.chlen AMN SSSR, prof.V.N.Ivanov) Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(ERYTHREMIA) (CHOREA)

SHIKHOV, M.M., prof.; ORZHESKHKOVSKIY, V.V., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

"Ankylosing spondyloarthritis" by N.L. Gladyrevskii. Reviewed by M.M. Shikhov, V.V. Orzheshkovskii. Zdravookhranenie 2 no.6:57-58 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut revmatizma Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR, g. Sochi.
(SPINE--DISEASES)
(GLADYREVSKII, N.L.)

ORZHESHKOVSKIY, V.V., mladshy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Diuretic effect of cortisone (in edemas induced by pyrazolidine). Proble.endok.i gorm. 5 no.5:117-118 S-O '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Iz Sochinskogo instituta revmatizma Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR (dir. - prof. M.M. Shikhov).
(EDEMA etiol.)
(ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID ther.)
(CORTISONE ther.)
(AZOLES eff. inj.)

ORZHESHKOVSKIY, V.V.; KARAPETYAN, V.S.; TIMOFEYEVA, N.V.

Eye diseases in infectious nonspecific polyarthritis. Sov.med. 23 no.7:44-46 Jl '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Iz Sochinskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta revmatizma (dir. - prof.M.M.Shikhov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.
(EYE DISEASES complications)
(ARTHRITIS complications)

ORZHESHKOVSKIY, V.V.; SHILYAYEVA, T.I.; POPOVA, A.D.

Significance of the Thorn test in ACTH treatment of patients with infectious nonspecific polyarthritis. Sov.med. 23 no.11:43-45 N '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Iz Sochinskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta revmatizma (direktor - prof.M.M. Shikhov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.
(ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID therapy)
(CORTICOTROPIN therapy)
(ADRENAL CORTEX funct. tests)

ORZHESHKOVSKIY, V.V., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Mitral heart defect in patients with infectious nonspecific polyarthritis. Kaz.med.zhur. no.5:25-27 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz Sochinskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta revmatizma (direktor - prof. M.M.Shikhov).
(ARTHRITIS)
(MITRAL VALVE--DISEASES)

ORZHESHKOVSKIY, V.V., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; TIMOFEYEVA, N.V., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Formaldehyde reaction and the viscosity of formalinized serum in patients with infectious nonspecific polyarthritis. Vrach.delo no.5:527 My '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Sochinskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut revmatizma.
(ARTHRITIS)
(FORMALDEHYDE)

FISENKO, Ye.I.; ORZHESHKOVSKIY, V.V.; BUYUKLYAN, A.A. (Sochi)

1. Modified method of vertical ballistocardiography. Vrach.delo no.11: 128-129 N '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Institut revmatizma Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.
(BALLISTOCARDIOGRAPHY)

TIKHONRAVOV, V.A.; ORZHESHKOVSKIY, V.V.; SOLOV'YEVA, T.P.; SHILIAYEVA, T.I.

Protein formula of blood serum in patients with infectious nonspecific polyarthritis and its changes during therapy. Terap. arkh. 32 no. 4:49-53 8 '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID) (BLOOD PROTEINS)

TSVERYANISHVILI, G.K.; ORZHESHKOVSKIY, V.V.

Anaphylactic shock in repeated penicillin administration. Klin. med. 38 no. 2:140-141 F '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(PENICILLIN) (ANAPHYLAXIS)

ORZHESHKOVSKIY, V. V., Cand. Medic. Sci. (diss) "Condition of Heart-Respiratory System in Patients with Infectious Non-specific (Rheumatoid) Polyarthritis," Kiev, 1961, 16 p. (Kiev Med. Inst.) 25 copies (KL Supp 12-61, 287).

ORZHESHKOVSKIY, V.V., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Condition of the cardiovascular system in patients with infectious nonspecific (rheumatoid) polyarthritis. Zdrav. Bel. 7 no. 2:15-19 F '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Iz Sochinskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta kurortologii (direktor instituta i nauchnyy rukovoditel' - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. M.M. Shikhov).
(CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM) (ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID)

"SHUKHOV, M.M., prof.; ORZHESHKOVSKIY, V.V. (Sochi)

So-called Predtechenskii-Sjoegren syndrome. Klin.med. 39 no.1: 136-138 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Iz Sochinskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta revmatizma (dir. - prof. M.M. Shikhov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.

(MUCOUS MEMBRANES---DISEASES)

SHIKHOV, M.M., prof., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki RSFSR; ORZHESHKOVSKIY, V.V., kand.med.nauk

Terminology of so-called infectious nonspecific polyarthritis. Vrach.delo no.8:70-72 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Sochinskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kurortologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.
(ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID)

ORZHESHKOVSKIY, V.V.; PETINA, L.A.

Combination of rheumatoid arthritis with silicosis (Colinet-Caplan syndrome). Sov.med. 26 no.6:126-127 Je '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz Sochinskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta kurortologii (dir. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. M.M.Shikhov).
(ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID)
(LUNGS--DUST DISEASES)

FILINOV, B.I., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; ORZHESHKOVSKIY, V.V. (Sochi)

Functional state of the thyroid gland in infectious non-specific polyarthritis. Vrach. delo no.8:11-13 Ag'63. (MIRA 16:9)

(THYROID GLAND) (ARTHRITIS)

LYSOV, V.P., kand. med. nauk; ORZHESHKOVSKIY, V.V., kand. med. nauk; SHILYAYEVA, T.I. (Sochi)

Anaphylactic shock following repeated use of the adrenocorticotropic hormone (ACTH). Klin. med. 41 no.6:140-141 Je '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz Sochinskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta kurortologii i fizioterapii (dir. - zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR N.Ye. Romanov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.

OKZHESHKOVSKIY, V.V., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; ROKITYANSKIY, V.I., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Compound use of ultrasound and sulfide (Matsesta) therapy in Bekhterev's disease. Ortop., travm. i protez. 26 no. 10: 73-74 O '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Iz Sochinskogo instituta kurortologii i fizioterapii (dir. - zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR N.Ye. Romanov). Adres avtorov: Sochi, Kurortnyy prospekt, dom 110, Institut kurortologii i fizioterapii. Submitted Jan. 11, 1965.

12(5) SOV/113-59-5-17/21

AUTHOR: Orzhevskiy, I.S.

TITLE: A Three-Axle Automobile of High Roadability With All-Wheel Drive

PERIODICAL: Avtomobil'naya promyshlennost', 1959, Nr 5, pp 44 - 45 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author describes the three-axle, all-wheel drive dump truck "Metrak" produced by a tractor plant in Schaffhausen/Switzerland. He obtained the information from the periodical "Automobil-Revue", dated December 18, 1958. There is 1 photograph, 2 diagrams and 1 Swiss reference.

Card 1/1

BRYKOV, A.S.; ORZHEVSKIY, I.S.

Preventing wheel locking caused by braking. Avt.prom. no.9:46-47 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni nauchno-issledovatel'skiy avtomobil'nyy i avtomotornyy institut.
(Automobiles--Brakes)

BRYKOV, A.S.; ORZHEVSKIY, I.S.; ROZANOV, V.G., kand.tekhn.nauk

Investigating the performance of the antiblocking device in the pneumatic brake drive of a motor vehicle. Avt.prom. 28 no.11:8-11 N '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni nauchno-issledovatel'skiy avtomobil'nyy i avtomotornyy institut.
(Motor vehicles—Brakes)

ORZH[illegible]EVSKIY, M. D.

23815

Vliyaniye radye-vogo myeda na lichinok I vz[illegible]slykh pchyel. Trudy [illegible]. Zoovyetin-ta, T. XI, 1948, S. [illegible]-66

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 40

GRZhEVSKIY, N. D.

23514 SVOYEVREMENNO PREDUPREZHDAYTE GIBEL' POCHEL OT PADEVOGO MEDA. POCHELOVODSTVO, 1949, No. 7, c. 19-20

So: LETOPIS' NO. 31, 1949

ORZHEVSKIY, M. D.

Peredovye metody v pchelovodstve (Progressive methods in bee-keeping). Voronezh, 1952. 74 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol 6, No. 3, June 1953

ORZHEJSKIY, N. D.

Bees - Diseases

Scientific conference ofr studying the poisoning of bees from impure honey Pchelovodstvo 29, no. 5, May 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1953, Uncl.

ORZHEVSKIY, M. D.

"The Extermination of Dendrophilous Aphids of the Voronezhskaya Oblast and the Effect on a Bee Swarm." Cand Biol Sci, Inst of Zoology, Acad Sci USSR (Apr-Jun 54). (Vest Ak Nauk, Nov 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (11)

SO: Sum. No.521, 2 Jun 55

Orzhevskiy, M.D.

USSR / General and Specialized Zoology - Insects 0-7

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 6, March 1957, No 23141

Author : Orzhevskiy, M.D.

Inst : Not Given

Title : Droppings from Plant Lice and Their Effect on Bees

Orig Pub : Tr. Vonorezhsk. zoovet. in-ta, 1956, 13, 105-115

Abstract : In the Voronezh District, 27 species of plant lice on 21 species of trees and bushes were isolated and studied. Of these, 21 species secrete droppings which are gathered by bees. The author indicates the portion of the feeding plants affected by disease in each plant, the number of colonies formed, the calendar period, and the duration (in days) of habitation on the feeding plant, the quantity of droppings secreted by one p plant louse per day, the frequenting of dropping by bees and ants. The droppings are secreted by plant lice in the spring, summer and beginning of autumn, expecially when the temperature is high and humidity low. One plant louse secretes 0.00041-

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USSR / General and Specialized Zoology - Insects 0-7

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 6, March 1957, No 23141

0.09-0.10 ml dropping per 24 hours, depending the species of louse, the plant fed on, the size of the louse body and atmospheric conditions. The chemical composition of the droppings is not alike, and depends on the species of louse and plant and the time of secretion. Bees did not visit yellow acacia, birch, hawthorn, cherry and common maple, although plant lice on these trees secrete abundant droppings. Bees collect droppings readily from elm, oak, quince, linden, poplar, aspen, pear and apple trees; the gathering of droppings occurs during the first half of the day and when natural honey gathering does not take place, which often coincides with an arid period. Oak lice droppings secreted in the second half of summer are most toxic to bees, as well as droppings from quince and poplar; less toxic is that from apple, dog-rose and especially from plum trees. During the summer, bees die chiefly outside the hive. Their dying is noted mostly when they feed on dropped [sic] honey during winter.

Card : 2/2

ORZHEVSKIY, Mikhail Danilovich; SYCHIK, Ye.V., red.; DEYEVA, V.M., tekhn.red.

[Honeydew, honeydew honey, and bees] Pad', padevyi med, pchely. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1958. 82 p. (MIRA 13:4)

(Honey)

ORZHEVSKIY, Mikhail Danilovich, kand. biolog. nauk, dotsent; VOROTNIKOVA, R.V., red.; SERADZSKAYA, P.G., tekhn. red.

[Bees have curative powers] Pchely lechat. Voronezh, Voronezhskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 62 p. (MIRA 15:1)
(BEES) (HONEY--THERAPEUTIC USE)

9.4300 (1035, 1138, 1143)
26.1631

S/181/60/002/009/026/036
B004/B056

AUTHORS: Fistul', V I, Orzhevskiy O B

TITLE: The Conductivity of n-p Junctions in the Blocking Direction

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, 1960, Vol. 2, No 9, pp 2214-2217

TEXT: It was the aim of the authors to find the function f(E) which depends on the voltage of the field E in the n-p junction, on the basis of the equation $j = A \exp\{-[q\varphi - f(E)]/kT\}$ (2). (φ = activation energy of the formation of minority carriers). As only f(U) can be determined experimentally (U = voltage at the n-p junction), the authors, by using $E = |U|/L(U)$ (3), where L(U) is the thickness of the junction, and $L = cU^m$ (4) (c = capacitance), derived the equation $j = A \exp\{-[q\varphi - BU^{\alpha(1-m)}]/kT\}$ (5). $\alpha(1-m)$ is measurable experimentally. Measurements on germanium diodes with m = 0.5 and 0.3 and on silicon diodes with m = 0.5 led to the dependence $j = A \exp[-(q\varphi - a\sqrt{E})/kT]$ (6), where a is a constant of proportionality. The voltage dependence of the reverse current is linear in the coordinates log j, $U^{(1-m)/2}$ (Fig. 1). In diodes

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whose capacitance drops considerably at low negative voltages, L = const, and the rectification of the reverse branch of the current-voltage characteristic occurs in the coordinate system log j, $\sqrt{U}$ (Fig 2) Fig 3 shows the current-voltage characteristic of the reverse current of selenium rectifiers (log j, $U^{0.4}$) The authors then discuss an empirical equation mentioned in Ref. 5. They note that within the range investigated no difference from the result obtained from equation (5) occurs, but that such a difference is to be expected for a transition to low voltages and high temperatures. The non-occurrence of the saturation of the reverse current in n-p junctions in germanium, silicon, and selenium is explained by a decrease of the activation energy φ by $\Delta\varphi \sim \sqrt{E}$, which is caused by the field of the junction. There are 4 figures and 5 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: December 14, 1959

Card 2/2

12.7400
12.8400
~~28 (5), 24 (4)~~

68213

S/032/60/026/01/025/052
B010/B001

AUTHOR: Orzhevskiy, O. B.

TITLE: Measurement of the Thickness of Coatings by Means of the X-Ray Photo Effect

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1960, Vol 26, Nr 1, pp 73 - 76 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The possibility of using the photo effect, which appears on the effect of X-rays, for measuring the thickness of coatings was investigated. A certain substance layer takes part in the formation of the photoelectric current due to the energy of the electrons which are formed on ionization. The photoelectric current is determined by the substance layer and the coating if this coating (thinner than the substance layer) is applied to the substance layer. If the material of the base and the coating material cause photoelectric currents of different intensity, the intensity of the photoelectric current varies with the thickness of the coating. This method was experimentally tested by way of boron coatings which were applied to a steel basis by electrophoresis. An ionization chamber (Fig 1) working with air was used for measuring the photoelectric current. The current in the ionization chamber was measured

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68213

Measurement of the Thickness of Coatings by Means of the X-Ray Photo Effect

S/[illegible]/[illegible]
B0[illegible]

by means of the compensation method whereupon a second "standard ionization chamber" was used (Fig 2, block scheme of the unit). An amperage of 10^{-12} a can be measured by using a differential amplifier for alternating current. Since the electron absorption depends on the density of the absorption layer, the quantity per layer unit (Fig 3) is measured by the above method in addition to the thickness of the coating. The maximum coating density to be measured is 3-5 mg/cm^2 if X-rays of moderate hardness ($<$ 100 kev) are used, whereas the maximum thickness depends on the specific weight and, e.g., is 15 μ in the case of aluminum and only 2 μ in the case of gold. The greater the difference between the atomic number of the basic material and of the coatings, the more precise are the measurements since the intensity of the photoelectric current is proportional to the atomic number (Fig 4). There is no quantitative basis of the described method due to a lack of data; since calibration curves are used, however, this method is of interest with regard to measurements of thin coatings. There are 4 figures.

Card 2/2

S/181/61/003/004/013/030
B102/B214

9.4340 (1003, 1143, 1150)

AUTHORS: Fistul', V. I. and Orzhevskiy, O. B.

TITLE: Temperature dependence of the conductivity of p-n junctions in the inverse direction

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 3, no. 4, 1961, 1158-1160

TEXT: The authors have already shown in a previous paper (FTT, II 2214, 1960) that for many p-n junctions, the dependence of the current j in the inverse direction on the potential U is given by $j = A \exp\left[-(q\varphi - BU^{(1-m)/2})/kT\right]$ (1), where $m < 1$. For most industrial diodes, m can be set equal to zero. From this relation, the activation energy φ can be determined. If (1) is plotted in a semilogarithmic coordinate system, the angle of slope of the straight line is:

$\alpha = \frac{d \ln j}{d(1/T)} = -\frac{q\varphi}{k} + \frac{B}{k} U^{(1-m)/2}$, from which φ can be determined. This is done according to the relation $\frac{k}{q}|\alpha|_{U=0} = \varphi$. The authors studied the temperature dependence of the inverse current of the following industrial Ge

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Temperature dependence ...

and Si diodes: 1N38A, 1N39A, 1N54A, ДГЦ-8 (DGTs-8), ДГЦ-21 (DGTs-21), ДГЦ-24 (DGTs-24), 1N457, 1N458, 1N459, 1N464, and of the Se diodes ABC-18, ABC-25, ABC-60, TBC-40-142, BC-130. [Abstracter's note: It is not possible to decide whether the notations are in Latin or Cyrillic characters.] In all cases, the experimental points fit the straight line log j = f(1/T) very well (see Fig. 1). The potential dependence of the slope angle found experimentally for some diodes is shown in Fig. 2. The φ values determined by extrapolation were as follows:

	Ge			Si			Se		
no.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
φ[ev]	0.73	0.67	0.70	0.53	0.20	0.90	0.6	0.46	0.32

The numbers are identical with those in Fig. 2. In the case of Ge diodes, the φ values were equal to the forbidden-band width within the limits of accuracy (~15%). In the case of Si diodes, φ was only in one case comparable to the forbidden-band width; otherwise it was smaller or equal to half its value. At the potential U_k defined by Eq. (4), the temperature dependence

Temperature dependence ...

of the inverse current shows a change of sign. Fig. 3 shows that the selenium p-n junctions have only a small γ; the change of sign as dependent of temperature is well observable. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 6 references: 5 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

SUBMITTED: August 10, 1960 (initially) and December 6, 1960 (after revision)

X

27835
S/032/61/027/010/011/022
B104/B102

55400

AUTHORS: Orzhevskiy, O. B., and Fistul', V. I.

TITLE: Investigation of the inhomogeneity of semiconductor materials using probes

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 27, no. 10. 1961, 1236 - 1239

TEXT: It was the aim of the present paper to improve the determination of resistivity inhomogeneities of semiconductor materials. The authors studied the resolving power of such methods for determining inhomogeneities as use one, two, or four probes. The investigations were based on the assumption of inhomogeneities of the simplest form: a jump of the conductivity of the material at a certain boundary. In a measuring system operating with probes, the resistance of the material between the probes will in this case depend on the magnitude of the inhomogeneity and its relative position to the probes. It is shown that the resolving power of the four-probe method is only half that of the two-probe method. The necessity of knowing the cross section area of the specimen between the probes is the main drawback of the two-probe method. To increase the resolving power of the two-probe method, it is necessary to reduce the

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distance between the two probes, since the method yields a resistivity averaged over the probe distance The shortest distance attainable in practice is about 0.25 mm. 3 to 5 hours are required in this case for measuring the inhomogeneities of a semiconductor 200 mm in length. The time required for the measurement can be shortened by applying movable probes with automatic recording In this case it is impossible to attain a distance of less than 5 mm between the probes. The dependence of the voltage between the probes on the inhomogeneities is discussed in detail, and it is shown that, with the use of movable probes, the error in voltage measurement amounts to about 0.25%. Finally, a one-probe method is described. The probe is moving across the specimen whose cross section area must be exactly known. Current flows through the specimen, and the voltage drop between the end of the specimen and the probe, occurring as the result of a uniform movement of the probe, is recorded by a differentiating circuit. This method is very promising owing to its great resolving power. A probe of this type is shown in Fig. 3. For the purpose of reducing the friction of the probe sphere, the probe head is provided with a roller. There are 3 figures and 3 references: 2 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: National

27835
S/032/61/027/010/011/022
B104/B102

Investigation of the inhomogeneity...

Electronics Conference, v. 14.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut redkometallicheskoy promyshlennosti (State Scientific Research and Planning Institute of the Rare Metals Industry)

Fig. 3.

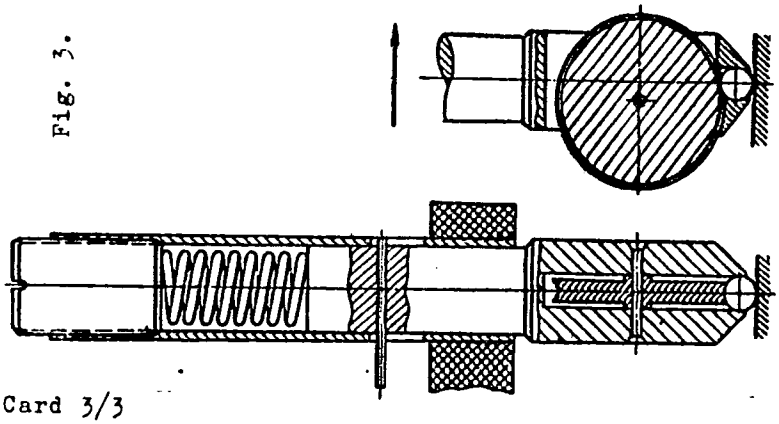


Fig. 3. Movable probe.

Card 3/3

ORZHEVSKIY, O.B.

Highly stable low voltage source of stresses in semiconductor instruments. Zav. lab. 28 no.9:1133 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

(Scientific apparatus and instruments)

ORZHEVSKIY, O.B.

Measuring the cross-section area of bodies of compound form.
Izm. tekh. no.9:8-11 S '63. (MIRA 17:1)

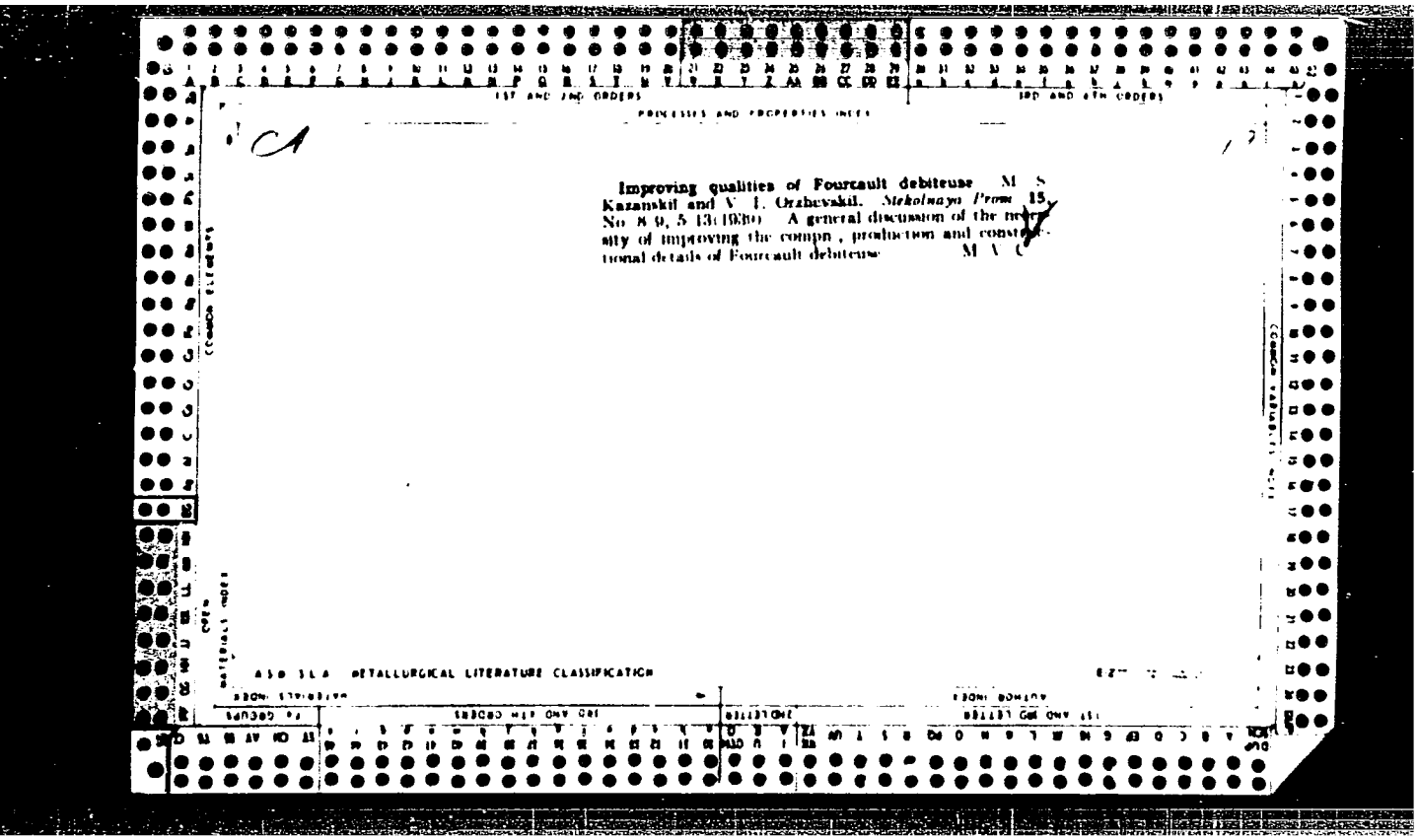
FISTUL', V.I.; ORZHEVSKIY, O.B.

Nonprobe method for measuring the specific resistance of highly alloyed semiconductors. Zav.lab. 29 no.11:1327-1329 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

ORZHEVSKIY, S. I.

ORZHEVSKIY, S. I.: "The Problem of the Etiology of Mastitis in Cows and its Prophylaxis, based on the Experience of Leaders in Animal Husbandry (Work conducted at the base of the farms in the city of Gor'kiy)." Moscow Veterinary Academy, Min Higher Education USSR. Moscow, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Veterinary Science)

So: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 18, 1956.



Improving qualities of Fourcault debiteuse M S Kazanskii and V I Ozhevskii. *Steklonaya Prom* 15, No 8-9, 5-13(1936) A general discussion of the necessity of improving the compn , production and constructional details of Fourcault debiteuse M V C

ORZHEVSKIY, V.I.

Waterproof reinforcing material made of glass fibers. Bezop.truda v prom. 4 no.6:23-24 Je '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Direktor Saratovskogo zavoda "Tekhsteklo".
(Glass fibers)

ORZHEVSKIY, V.I.; VANIN, V.I.

Facing tiles made of sheet-glass wastes. Stek.i ker. 17 no.5:35-38 My '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Tile)

ORZHEVSKIY, V.I., VANIN, V.I.

Manufacture of large-size polished glass sheets. Stek. i ker. 17 no.6:13-19 Je '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Glass manufacture)

ORZHEVSKIY, V.I.; VANIN, V.I.

Production of large sheets of glass by the vertical drawing method.
Stek. i ker. 18 no.10:37-39 O '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Saratovskiy zavod tekhnicheskogo stekla.
(Glass manufacture)

CHERNINA, L.L.; OKZHEVSKIY, V.I.; OLEYNIKOVA, A.N.

Introducing electrically melted baddeleyite corundum refractory material "Zirconate." Bul. tekh.-ekon. inform. Gos. nauch.-issl. inst. nauch.-i tekh. inform. 18 no.9:11-12 S '65. (MIRA 18:10)

ORZIKH, P.G.

Perforating gastric ulcer in a child. Nov.khir.arkh. no.3:83 My-Je '57. (MIRA 10:8)

1. Lozovskaya rayonnaya bol'nitsa
(PEPTIC ULCER)

ORZIKH, P.G.

Sarcoma of the mesentery proper. Khirurgiia Supplement:6 '57.
(MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. P.G.Orzikh) Lozovskoy rayonnoy bol'nitsy Khar'kovskoy oblasti.
(MESENTERY--CANCER)

KORONKAI, Bertalan, dr.; ORZOY, Robert, dr.

Treatment of psychoses with histamine. Ideggyogy. szemle 14 no.6: 174-179 Je '61.

1. A Miskolci Megyei Korhaz (igazgato: Dr. Kende Istvan) ideg-elmeosztalyanak (foorvos: Dr. Bagothay Laszlo) kozlemenye.

(PSYCHOSES ther) (HISTAMINE ther)

ORZOY, Robert, dr.

Occupational therapy in combination with other forms of treatment.
Ideggyogy. szemle 15 no.6:182-186 Je '62.

1. A Miskolci Megyei Korhaz (Mb. igazgato: Fehervari Ferenc dr.)
Ideg-elmeosztalyanak (Foorvos: Bagothay Laszlo dr) kozlemenye.
(OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY) (MENTAL DISORDERS ther)

ORZOY, Robert, dr.; GONCZY, Zsuzsa, dr. GUBA, Sandor, dr.

The time of hospitalization of schizophrenics under intensive treatment. Ideggyogy szemle 17 no.7:206-211 Jl'64

1. A miskolci megyei korhaz (Igazgato: Pavlyak, Pal, dr.) ideg-elmeosztalyanak (Foorvos: Bagothay, Laszlo, dr.) kozlemenye.

ORZIYEV, M.I.; MATVEYEV, K.I.

Distribution of tetanus pathogen in the soil of Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Moldavia. Mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 41 no.1:94-[illegible] '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii Gamalei AMN SSSR.

L 13094-66 EWT(1)/EWA(j)/EWA(b)-2 RO
ACC NR: AP6006643 SOURCE CODE: UR/0016/65/000/001/0112/0116

AUTHOR: Sergeyeva, T. I.; Orzuyev, M. I. 26 B

ORG: Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology im. N. F. Gamaleya, AMN SSSR (Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii AMN SSSR)

TITLE: Toxigenic properties of Cl. tetani strains isolated from soil

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 1, 1965, 112-116

TOPIC TAGS: toxicology, bacteria, bacteriology, soil bacteriology

ABSTRACT: The authors compared growth dynamics and toxin production in strains of the Cl. tetani isolated from Tadzhikistan and Uzbekistan soils and in laboratory strains. They found that the growth of the soil strains began sooner and was four-five times more rapid than that of the laboratory strains in a variety of liquid media (Gluzman's broth, Marten's broth, casein-vegetable medium, broth from dry whale liver-yeast medium). The soil strains produced the most potent toxins in Gluzman's broth, whereas the laboratory strains produced toxins of almost the same titer in all the media. The peak of toxin production by the soil strains occurred during the first 24-48 hours of cultivation, but on the 6th day the titer of the toxin decreased 2-10-fold, depending on the strain. The maximum toxin titer of the laboratory strain occurred on the 3d-4th days and remained unchanged to the 6th day, after which it gradually decreased.

Card 1/2 UDC: 576.851.551.097.29

L 13094-66
ACC NR: AP6006643

Growth and spore formation of both soil and laboratory strains began sooner and was more rapid in the broth made of dry whale liver-yeast medium than in all the other media. The activity of the toxin in this medium reached a peak during the first 3 days but decreased sharply by the 6th day of cultivation. The whale liver-yeast medium is recommended as a means of detecting Cl. tetani in the environment, with only 3 days of cultivation required. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 1 figure. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 01Feb64 / ORIG REF: 005 / OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

EBELA, A.; IKAUNIECE, A.; ILZINA, B.; KURAYEVA, T.; KUROSA, V.; MIKE, B.; OSA, Z.; SUBS, R., prof.; EDZELINA, M., red.

[Gynecology] Ginekologija. [By] A.Ebela un citi. Riga, Liesma, 1965. 180 p. [In Latvian] (MIRA 18:6)

HUNGARY/General Problems of Pathology - Tumors. Immunity. U.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 2, 1959, 8774

Author : Osaba György, Tőrő Imre
Inst :
Title : Value of the Agar Fixation Reaction in the Diagnosis of Cancer (Preliminary Report).

Orig Pub : Orv. hetilap., 1957, 98, No 45, 1237-1238

Abstract : Serum of cancer patients reacts with agar of a certain concentration at an appropriate temperature; the reaction is of the complement-fixation type. The authors suppose that serum immune bodies react with the agar. The test was performed with the sera of patients suffering from carcinoma, sarcoma, melanoma, lymphogranulomatosis and with the sera of healthy persons. In all, 1385 examinations were made. Of 192 carcinoma patients in whom the diagnosis had been confirmed histologically there was a positive reaction in 83.3%; in 74 patients

Card 1/2

OSADA, N.G.

Eutectoid transformation in austenite in gray and malleable irons. K. P. Bunin, N. G. Osada, and S. A. Fedorova. *Liteinoe Proizvodstvo* 1956, No. 4, 17–19.—In the equil. diagram of Brown (*C.A.* 48, 625a) no account is taken of the fact that graphite is present in the metal before any further transformation starts, so that the beginning of graphite sepn. from undercooled austenite coincides with the axis of ordinates, while the beginning of cementite graphitization coincides with its pptn., no incubation period being present. A corrected diagram is offered. The doubtful point of the diagram, the direct decompn. of austenite into ferrite and graphite, was checked by heating samples of Fe with C 2.28–2.6, Si 0.96–1.59, Mn 0.29–0.48% at 920° for 22 hrs., cooling to 700° at 16.8°/hr., and then at 1.8°/hr. Samples taken during the last stage of cooling did not have at 717° any traces of pearlite and showed ferrite and graphite alone. I. D. Gat

SOV/21-59-12-8/22

AUTHORS: Malinochka, Ya. N., Osada, N. G., Koval'chuk, G. Z.

TITLE: Physical Metallurgy. Peculiarities of a Certain Type of Pearlite in Iron-Carbon-Silicon Alloys

PERIODICAL: Dopovidi Akademii nauk Ukrains'koy RSR, 1959, Nr 12, pp 1330-1335 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the course of studying the microstructure of cast hypereutectoid silicon steels and low-carbon cast irons, the authors discovered a peculiar type of pearlite and pearlite colonies (which have heretofore probably not been described). Along with regular inclusions of lamellar pearlite, they identified pearlite colonies where the carbide phase forms a continuous matrix, and ferrite distributed in it in the form of differently shaped inclusions. In a slowly cooled laboratory steel Nr 1 casting (C, 1.40%; Si, 0.64; Mn, 0.069; S, 0.041; P, 0.005; Cu, 0.14%) such pearlite was observed at the joints of dendrite branches of austenite and at the carbide lattice along the austenite grains. This pearlite can be called "honeycomb pearlite." After pickling with nitric acid, honeycomb pearlite is brighter in color than lamellar pearlite, and bright lattice seems to be thicker than that of carbide. Therefore, it can be easily observed with minor magnification. When pickling

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with sodium picrate, the dark areas of honeycomb pearlite were observed along the carbode lattice. In steel Nr 2 castings (C, 1.35; Si, 3.03; Mn, 0.10; S, 0.041; P, 0.002; Cu, 0.15%) honeycomb pearlite is formed not only along the lattice of hypereutectoid carbide but also at the carbide laminae which precipitate within the austenite grains. These colonies of honeycomb pearlite are similar to those of honeycomb ledeburite in hypereutectoid cast iron. Usually, the colonies of honeycomb pearlite grow far beyond the boundaries of the carbide lamina but maintain the shape of the latter and its orientation in respect to austenite grain. It is noteworthy, that with the presence of a carbide lattice along the austenite grain boundaries, the honeycomb pearlite colonies are formed as laminae within the grains only and at some distance from the former. Under the microscope, the appearance of honeycomb pearlite in lamellar colonies is greatly affected by the angle at which this colony is intersected by a specimen plane With a small angle (the colony plane almost coincides with the intersecting plane) the structure of honeycomb pearlite appears to be similar to that of granular pearlite. Honeycomb pearlite

SOV/32-25-4-27/71

19(7)

AUTHORS: Malinochka, Ya. N., Osada, N. G.

TITLE: Generation of the Primary Structure and Intercrystalline Liquation in Steels and Cast Iron by the Method of Austenitization (Vyyavleniye pervichnoy struktury i vnutrikristallicheskoy likvatsii v stalyakh i chugunakh metodom austenizatsii)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 4, pp 446-447 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A method is suggested which serves the generation of the macrostructure and intercrystalline liquation of cast steel, and works by a partial austenitization. At the crystallization of alloyed steels, a dendrite liquation of the alloying elements is generated. If in the interaxial dendrite segments the element which raises point A_1 enriches, those segments will first austenitize, at a slow heating of such a steel, which are poor in the alloying element, i.e. the middle segments of the dendrite faces. An intense heating converts the austenite of these middle segments to a badly staining martensite (or martensite and residual austenite). Thus, already a usual staining can generate the primary dendritic structure of the steel. The method of austenitization was applied to investigations of sili-

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Generation of the Primary Structure and Intercrystalline Liquation in Steels and Cast Iron by the Method of Austenitization

con in steels and cast iron. At the crystallization of steel the peripheral dendrite segments are enriched with silicon whereas at the crystallization of cast iron the silicon liquation is reversed. In order to test this by experiment, 2 cast-steel samples (Si 0.72-1.95%, 0.7% C, 0.45% Mn, 0.044% S and 0.025% P) were examined. The primary macrostructure of all steel types was practically the same (Fig 2). The microstructure of a type of steel with 0.72% Si, hardened at 760° for 30 minutes shows - between the middle segments of the dendrite branches - a perlite structure (Fig 3) which was not austenitized by the enrichment of silicon at 760°. The austenitization of a perlite cast iron begins at the peripheral segments of the dendrite (Fig 4) while the middle segments become poorer in cementite. There are 4 figures and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Institut chernoy metallurgii Akademii nauk USSR (Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy of the Academy of Sciences UkrSSR)

MALINOCHKA, Ya.E.; OSADA, N.G.

Structure of the phosphide eutectic in cast iron. Lit.proizv. no.7:21-24 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Cast iron--Metallography)

S/129/60/000/010/010/012/XX
E073/E335

AUTHORS: Malinochka, Ya.N., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Osada, N.G. and Koval'chuk, G.Z., Engineers

TITLE: Particular Type of Pearlite in Iron-carbon-silicon Alloys

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, 1960, No. 10, pp. 19 - 21 + 2 plates

TEXT: In investigating the microstructure of hypereutectoidal silicon steels and low-carbon steels, the authors discovered pearlite formations in which the carbide phase formed a continuous matrix and the ferrite was distributed in the form of inclusions of various shapes. In a slowly cooled casting of a steel containing 1.40% C, 0.64% Si, 0.069% Mn, 0.041% S, 0.005% P and 0.14% Cu, such pearlite was observed at the junctions of austenite dendrites and along the carbide network which separated out along the grain boundaries of the austenite. This pearlite can be called "honeycomb" pearlite. If etched with nitric acid honeycomb pearlite etches brighter than the lamellar pearlite and therefore the brighter network along the grain boundaries appears to be considerably thicker

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Particular Type of Pearlite in Iron-carbon-silicon Alloys

than the carbide network and can be detected even at low magnifications. In the case of etching by sodium picrate frequent sections of dark-etching honeycomb pearlite can be observed in the neighbourhood of the carbide network. In castings of a steel containing 1.35% C, 3.03% Si, 0.10% Mn, 0.041% S, 0.002% P and 0.15% Cu, honeycomb pearlite forms not only along the network of hypereutectoidal carbide but also around the carbide lamellae which separate inside the austenite grains. These formations of honeycomb pearlite are morphologically similar to the formation of honeycomb ledeburite in hypereutectoidal iron described by K.P. Bunin, G.I. Ivantsov and Ya.N. Malinochka in their book "Structure of Cast Iron", Mashgiz, 1952. It can be assumed that in honeycomb pearlite the ferrite is essentially a one-branched crystal. This is possible in spite of the fact that at the beginning of the formation of honeycomb pearlite the ferrite crystals occurred independently at the surface of the

S/129/60/000/010/010/012/XX
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Particular Type of Pearlite in Iron-carbon-silicon Alloys

carbide plate. It appears that colonies of honeycomb pearlite form first in the austenite and this is followed by ordinary eutectoidal decomposition. Honeycomb pearlite can also be observed in low-carbon cast iron with increased silicon contents if the cooling speed after solidification is high enough to bring about separation of a carbide network and of lamellae of excess carbide. There are 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut chernoy metallurgii AN UkrSSR
(Ferrous Metallurgy Institute of the AS Ukrainian SSR)

Card 3/3

18 92

AUTHORS: [illegible] and Koval[illegible]chuk [illegible] Z

TITLE: A new [illegible] alloys

PERIODICAL: [illegible] skaya obrabo[illegible] metallov [illegible] plates)

TEXT: A [illegible] component named "honeycomb pearlite", [illegible] previous publication of the present authors (Ref. 1 [illegible] No. [illegible]). In the present work further [illegible] the mechanism of formation of this component [illegible] heat treatment are described. The chemical composition of the investigated alloys was: C, 1.75-3.33%, Si [illegible] Mn [illegible] and P, 0.002-[illegible]. [illegible] industrial malleable cast iron and silicon steel [illegible] were used. The alloys were smelted in a [illegible] and cast in metal and sand moulds of various shapes [illegible] range of cooling velocities during [illegible] was obtained. After the usual etching [illegible] many large plates of [illegible] and on the boundaries of dendrites a

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24193
S/[illegible]/61/000/007/004/016
E0[illegible]/E135

A new structural [illegible]

[illegible] carbide were observed
network of [illegible] and [illegible] in white component
in chilled [illegible] the usual plate-like pearlite
centers. The remaining structure [illegible] carbide rapidly
On etching with [illegible] crystals becomes well
becomes black, whereas [illegible] On heat etching of polished
visible indicating its non-uniformity. [illegible] carbide appears
sections [illegible] dark, the others remain
more clearly [illegible] inclusions while
light. The dark [illegible] carbide-like
the light [illegible] silicon steels
structural [illegible] carbide".
and cast iron [illegible] microphotographs of the
A detailed [illegible] is given. The honeycomb
appearance [illegible] seen if it is cut at an angle
structure of a [illegible] within the limits of a single
close to 90°. It appears [illegible] dark and light components are
"carbide plate" [illegible] they present a
continuously [illegible] dispersion of the
strongly [illegible] with increasing
structure of the [illegible]
Card 2/3

S/129/61/000/007/004/016
E071/E135

A new structural component in .

cooling velocity of the casting. On short heating below the A_1 temperature, the light component decomposes into ferrite and dark coloured carbide, sectors of dark carbide somewhat increase and in places where the light component was present ferrite is formed. On austenisation light and dark components of the non-uniform carbide at first dissolve at similar rates but with increasing retention above A_1 the light component disappears while the dark is preserved in the form of long plates or in the form of lines of small crystallites. On heating specimens containing 1.35-1.55% C and 3.1% Si to 700-750 °C the light component of the non-uniform carbide disappears in 20-60 minutes Its crystals are transformed into a ferrite-carbide component which is called "honeycomb pearlite" or carbide pearlite. With increasing temperature the rate of decomposition of light zones of non-uniform carbide increases and at 800-820 °C it is completed in 10-15 min. In steels containing about 0.5% Si the non-uniform carbide is formed only in the segregation sectors with increased silicon content. In low carbon alloys the stability of the light component is very low In castings made in sand moulds this component decomposes during cooling and under the microscope instead of non-uniform

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S/129/61/000/007/004/016
E071/E135

A new structural component in ....

carbide colonies of carbide pearlite are observed. The amount of carbide phase in the pearlite carbon is higher than in the usual pearlite. The experimental data indicate that the light component has low carbon and high silicon content. Its stability apparently depends on the amount of silicon in steel. The mechanism of formation of hypereutectoidal non-uniform carbide appears to be as follows. On supersaturation of silicon austenite of hypereutectoidal composition with carbon the usual low silicon cementite begins to separate. The adjoining austenite becomes poorer in carbon and richer in silicon. If the concentration of silicon at the surface of the growing cementite crystal becomes sufficiently high then a crystal (or crystals) of a carbide-like high silicon phase begins to grow in this place. This can be distinguished from cementite on thermal etching of a polished section. If the cementite crystal has the plate-like form then the growing crystal of the carbide-like phase also obtains a plate-like form. On the growing of this plate, the adjoining austenite becomes poorer in silicon and probably richer in carbon. This causes the formation of a new cementite plate, etc. It appears that the two-phase "carbide" or carbide pearlite formed from it, is important in the

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S/129/61/000/007/004/016
E071/E135

A new structural component in ...

graphitisation of Fe-C-Si alloys. On heating of hypereutectoidal steel above or below A1 graphite nuclei are formed in the colonies of carbide pearlite As a result, variously orientated lines of graphite inclusions are observed in the graphitised steel. It can be supposed that a large part of the graphite inclusions appearing in the axial sectors of dendritic branches is related to the two-phase "carbide" and carbide-pearlite.
There are 6 figures, 1 table and 11 references: 7 Soviet and 4 English. The English language references read as follows:
Ref.5: A. Kriz F Pobzil Journal Iron and Steel Institute, V.126 1932.
Ref.6: J.E. Hilliard W.S Owen Journal Iron and Steel Institute, V.172 No.3 1952.
Ref 7: D. Marles, Journal Iron and Steel Institute, V.158 No.4, 1948.
Ref.9: W.S. Owen Journal Iron and Steel Institute V.167, No.2, 1951.
ASSOCIATION: Institut chernoy metallurgii AN UkrSSR (Iron and Steel Institute, AS Ukr SSR)

Card 5/5

MALINOCHKA, Ya.N.; OSADA, N.G.

Exchange of experience. Zav.lab. 28 no.3:315 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Institut chernoy metallurgii AN USSR.
(Steel--Metallography) (Silicon)

YATSENKO, A.I. (Dnepropetrovsk); OSADA, N.G. (Dnepropetrovsk)

Distribution of silicon in the structural components of cast iron. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekh. nauk. Met. i gor. delo no.1:121-128 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 16:3)

(Cast iron—Metallography) (Silicon)

BUNIN, K.P.; OSADA, N.G.

Effect of phosphorus on the kinetics of the crystallization of cast iron. Lit. proizv. no.6:29 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Cast iron—Metallography)
(Crystallization)

OSADA, P.

Potentiality and prospects for increasing the production of ferrous metals. Vop. ekon. no.1:15-28 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:3)
(Steel industry)

KUROTCHENKO, Vasiliy Stepanovich; OSADA, Petr Akimovich; BEREZNOY, N.I., spets. red.; KALMYK, V.A., red.; LISOV, V.Ye., red.; KHOLIN, I.A., red.; GERASIMOVA, Ye.S., tekhn. red.

[Methodology for calculating the productive capacity of an industrial enterprise] Proizvodstvennaia moshchnost' promyshlennogo predpriiatiia; metodika rascheta. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo planovo-ekon. lit-ry, 1961. 279 p.

(Industrial capacity)

OSADA, Ya. Ye

Electrical equipment of continuous-reduction pipe-rolling mills with individual stand drives (From: "Blast Furnace Steel Plant," no.10, 1945, "Electrical Engineering," 1935). Stal' 7 no.3:283-285 '47. (MLRA 9:1)
(United States--Rolling mills) (Pipe, Steel)

OSADA, YA. YE.

ZHUKOVSKIY, B.D.; ZIL'BERSHTEYN, L.I.; OSADA, Ya.Ye.; CHEKMAREV, A.P.

[Electric welding of pipes by the resistance method] Proizvodstvo trub elektrosvarkoi metodom soprotivleniia. Pod.red. A.P.Chekmareva. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1953. 461 p. (MLRA 7:6)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AN Ukrainskoy SSR (for Chekmarev).
(Electric welding) (Pipe--Welding)

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SOV/137-59-5-11968

18 5100

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 5, p 269 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Tikhonov, N.A., Osada, Ya.Ye., Rulla, N.V., Chukmasov, A.S., Trubchenko, P.A.

TITLE: A New Technological Process in Pipe Rolling

PERIODICAL: Byul. tekhn. inform. Dnepropetr. obl. otd. O-va po rasprostr. polit. i nauchn. znaniy UkrSSR, 1957, Nr 4 - 5, pp 43 - 45

ABSTRACT: VNITI, together with the Yuzhnotrubnyy Plant developed and brought into use a new technology of manufacturing seamless steel pipes of carbon, alloyed and high-alloy steel grades. As the broaching operation has been eliminated it is now possible to produce seamless pipes from almost any steel grades. The cast steel is teemed through a special device into a rotating cylindrical chill mold. The inner surface of the chill is covered with a layer of sand to prevent the harmful effect of the liquid metal on the chill wall, to improve the quality of the casting and to facilitate its extraction from the chill; the sand is filled into the rotating chill prior to teeming the metal with the aid of a revolving groove. After solidification the casting is removed from the

Card 1/2

A New Technological Process in Pipe Rolling

cooled on shelves or in special pits. Subsequently, if necessary, it is subjected to mechanical treatment of its external and internal surfaces. The external diameter and the length of the castings are controlled by the dimensions of the chill and the wall thickness by the amount of the cast metal. The blanks are cast with an external diameter of 35 - 900 mm, 8 - 150 mm wall thickness, 300 - 5,500 mm length and 4 - 4,000 kg weight. Rolling is carried out in such a manner that changes in the diameter during the initial period of deformation, particularly, in rolling pipes of alloyed and high-alloy steel grades, is at a minimum and the compression of walls is gradually increasing. When the relative compression of the walls exceeds 30%, changes in the diameter can be performed within a considerable range. The introduction of the new technology resulted in the elimination of a number of remarks, reduction of investments, reduction of metal consumption for the manufacture of pipes of one steel grade by a factor of 2 - 10. Consumption of technological instruments was reduced twice as well as electric power and fuel consumption; labor conditions were improved.

Ye.T.

Card 2/2

Ye

133-5-15/27

AUTHOR: Shevakin, Yu.F., Osada, Ya.E., Semenov, O.A., Candidates of Technical Sciences, and Seydaliyev, F.S., Engineer.

TITLE: A rational profile of passes for cold rolling of tubes. (Ratsional'nyy profil' ruch'ya kalibra dlya kholodnoy prokatki trub)

PERIODICAL: "Stal'" (Steel), 1957, No.5, pp. 441 - 444 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated various methods of design of roll passes for cold rolling of tubes. The investigations were carried out during the rolling of tubes from steels 10, 30ХГСА and 1Х18Н9Т. In order to determine the influence of methods of calculating the collar of the roll pass on the character of change of metal pressure on the rolls, the rolling of tubes was carried out on passes calculated by the Yuznotrubny Works (Yuzhnotrubny Zavod), Moscow Institute of Steel (Moskovsk Institut Stali) (2 modifications) and the Novotrubny Works - VNITI methods. The principles of the above methods are explained. It was established that the method proposed by the Moscow Institute of Steel is rational as it combines the most favourable steepness of collar with advantages offered by cold rolling of tubes on mandrels with a small angle of taper.

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A rational profile of passes for cold rolling of tubes. (Cont.)
133-5-15/27

There are 7 figures and 5 Slavic references.

AVAILABLE:

Card 2/2

OSADA, YA. YE.

AUTHOR: Osada, Ya.Ye, Candidate of Technical Sciences and Borisov, S.I., Doctor of Technical Sciences. 133-9-23/23

TITLE: Investigations of the All Union Scientific Research Tube Institute (VNITI). (Issledovaniya Trubnogo Instituta (VNITI).)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1957, No.9, pp. 861 - 863 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: Summaries of the most important investigations carried out by the Institute in 1956 are given:
A) The development of the technology of production of straight seam-welded tubes for the gas pipe line Stavropol'-Moscow (together with TsNIIChM, IES and Khartsyzsk Tube Works. (Khartsyzskiy Trubnyy Zavod).
B) The development of the technology and mastering of the production practice of electrically-welded under flux straight seam tubes on the Chelyabinsk Tube Rolling Works (Chelyabinskiy Truboprokatny Zavod). In both cases (A and B) steel 14ХГС was used and a satisfactory technology of manufacturing was developed. C) The use of phosphatising for cold drawing of tubes (together with Lenin. Works) Phosphatising for cold drawing with velocity of 50 m/min was successfully introduced. Similar phosphatising was also introduced on the Sinarskiy Tube Works (Sinarskiy Trubnyy Zavod).
D) Mastering of the manufacture of tubes of a small, medium

Card1/4

Investigations of the All Union Scientific Research Tube Institute (VNITI).

and large diameter from some new medium and high alloy steels for boilers with super-high pressure of steam, (together with the Yuzhnotrubnyy Works). Two kinds of tubes were proposed: o.d. 32-42 mm, wall thickness 5-6 mm and o.d. 219-325 mm, wall thickness 30-50 mm. Tubes were to be used for steam superheaters and conduits of steam temperatures 540 - 650 °C. The following steels were experimentally rolled: a) for tubes of a large diameter: 15ХМНФ, 12ХМФР, ЭИ531, ЭИ724, ЭИ769, ЭИ770, ЭИ694 and ЭИ695; b) for tubes of a small diameter; 12Х МФ, 12ХМФР, ЭИ531, ЭИ769, ЭИ 770 and ЭИ 695. It was established that 1) for large diameter tubes the use of steel 15ХМНФ is possible, coefficient consumption of metal 1.4-1.6 and can be decreased; ЭИ531 possible but with a low yield (up to 50%), however, causes of the low yield are known and can be removed; steels ЭИ 769, ЭИ770 and ЭИ724 - gave negative results; steels ЭИ 694 and ЭИ695 can be used but some additional work is necessary for the completion of the development of the rolling technology; 2) for small diameter tubes: steel 15ХМФ satisfactory (already in large-scale production); steel 12ХМФР with

Card2/4 boron and cerium possible but the technology of rolling requires

Investigations of the All Union Scientific Research Tube Institute (VNITI).

improvement; steels ЭИ531 and ЭИ695 satisfactory, already in production; steel ЭИ769 and ЭИ770 - unsuccessful. E) The development of the technology of production in pilger and automatic mills of thin-walled tubes of a medium diameter, up to 325 mm (together with Libknekht, Zakavkazkiy and Yuzhnotrubnyy Works).
F) The production of specially thin-walled tubes of small diameter by cold rolling. A new technology of manufacturing thin-walled tubes (0.1 - 0.3 mm) of 19 to 55 mm diameter was developed. Simultaneous rolling of 2 - 4 tubes placed telescopically. No details given.
G) Metallisation of mandrels of piercing mills. Piercing end surfaced with a steel containing 3% of Ni. This increased durability by 1.5 - 2 times; moreover, an increase in the length of semis was possible (for 85 - 90 mm diameter from 850 - 980 mm to 1 600 mm and for 110 - 215 mm diameter up to 2 500 mm).
H) Improvement in the technology of production of tubes from stainless steels (jointly with NTZ).
I) Production of tubes from steel Х23Н18 (jointly with YuTZ).
J) New cold-rolling practices for tubes and improvement in roll pass designs (jointly with the Moscow Steel Institute (Moskovskiy

KOVALEVSKIY, N.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; ORRO, P.I.; OSADA, Ya.Ye.

New method of cold drawing of pipes under recurrent reduction conditions. Biul.nauch.-tekh.inform.VNITI no.4/5:76-81 '58. (MIRA 15:1)

(Drawing (Metalwork))

SOV 137-59-2-4413

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya 1959 Nr 2 p 48 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Osada, Ya. Ye., Shevakin Yu F., Semenov O A., Seydaliyev F S., Rytikov, A. M.

TITLE: An Investigation of the Roll-separating Pressure as a Function of the Principal Parameters of the Process of Cold Rolling of Pipes (Issledovaniye zavisimosti davleniy metalla pri kholodnoy prokatke trub ot osnovnykh parametrov protsessa)

PERIODICAL: Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Vses. n.-i. trubnyy in-t, 1958 Nr 4-5, pp 81-93

ABSTRACT: The measurements of the roll-separating pressure (RP) were accomplished with the aid of carbon type gages mounted within the wedge of the screw-down mechanism, and with the aid of wire resistance strain gages attached to a specially designed wedge in the screw-down mechanism. The following was established: 1) A change in the rate of feed m and in the total elongation μ_{Σ} significantly affects the RP; 2) in order to obtain constant rolling stresses during rolling of identical billets into pipes (P) exhibiting considerable variations in wall thickness it is imperative that the operating conditions of the

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An Investigation of the Roll separating Pressure as a Function of [illegible]

rolling mill (the value of the product m [illegible] be appropriately adjusted [illegible] other instances when the variations in the wall thickness of finished P [illegible] are insignificant the rolling conditions may be regarded as constant; 3) in the case of the rolling mills KhPT 1-1/2" and KhPT 2-1/2" the RP increases by [illegible] respectively, as the wall thickness of the billets is increased by [illegible]; 4) increasing the width of roll passes in the range where $D_x B_x = 0.93 + 0.98$ results in a significant increase in RP; in designing roll passes, all measures should be taken to minimize the width of pass openings as far as possible; 5) increasing the diameter of the P the dimensions of the billets and the values of the expression m [illegible] remaining constant also leads to an increase in the RP

Ye T

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S/137/61/000/005/022/060
A006/A106

AUTHORS: Chekmarev, A.P., Osada, Ya.Ye., Semenov, O.A.

TITLE: Some geometrical and kinematic peculiarities of cold pipe rolling processes on a pilger mill

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 5, 1961, 27, abstract 5D253 ("Tr. Ukr. n.-i. trubn. in-ta", 1959, no. 1, 106 - 125)

TEXT: The authors analyze changes in the pipe walls along the instantaneous deformation seat and present an example of calculating the angle determining the location of the section considered in the instantaneous deformation seat, the least wall thickness (reduction) and other parameters. The authors determine theoretically the rear boundary of the instantaneous deformation seat, and the distribution of the metal flow rates in the direction of rolling along the instantaneous deformation seat.

A. B.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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SOV/133-59-3-20/32

AUTHORS: Shevakin, Yu.F., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Osada, Ya.Ye., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Gnezdilov, K.Ye., Engineer, Semenov, O.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Seydaliyev, F.S., Zuyev, I.I. and Yerokhov, N.K., Engineers, Naumenko, G.N., Drobot, S.T. and Rumyantsev, N.G., Technicians

TITLE: An Increase in the Productivity of Cold-rolling Tube Mills and in the Durability of the Mandrel (Povysheniye proizvoditel'nosti stanov kholodnoy prokatki trub i stoykosti rabochego instrumenta)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1959, Nr 3, pp 255 - 258 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The use of a new roll-pass designing method for cold-rolling tube mills developed by the Moscow Institute of Steel (Ref 1) decreased the total pressure of metal on rolls, increased the durability of the mandrel and the output of the mills by 15-20%. The quality of tubes was also improved by decreasing the conicity of the mandrel. Roll-pass design data for rolling tubes on mills KhPT-32 [illegible] and 55 mm are given in Figure 1 and Table 1. The characteristic feature is a decrease in the diameter of semis at the beginning of the pass with subsequent

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MATVEYEV, Yu.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; OSADA, Ya.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk

Production in England of thin-walled seamless tubes. Stal' 21 no.5: 429-438 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Great Britain--Pipe mills)

OSADA, Yakov Yefimovich; SPIVAKOVSKIY, Leonid Isayevich; YAKHKIND, A.Ya., inzh., retsenzen; YUDIN, G.N., inzh.-ekonom., nauchnyy red.; BRUSHTEYN, A.I., red. izd-va; DOBUZHINSKAYA, L.V., tekhn. red.

[Economics of pipe production] Ekonomika trubnogo proizvodstva. Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1963. 191 p. (MIRA 16:5)
(Pipe mills--Management)

L 4940-66 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) JD/HW/GS

ACC NR: AT5021675 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0027/0032

AUTHORS: Osada, Ya. Ye. (Candidate of technical sciences); Spivakovskiy, L. I. (Candidate of economical sciences) 16

ORG: none 15 B+1

TITLE: Pipe industry in the SSSR and prospects for its growth

SOURCE: Tekhnicheskiy progress v trubnom proizvodstve (Technical progress in pipe production). Moscow, Izd-vo Metallurgiya, 1965, 27-32

TOPIC TAGS: pipe production, steel pipe, pipe industry

ABSTRACT: Since the 1930's the pipe industry of the SSSR has made giant strides by building and operating new automatic and semi-automatic pipe plants and pipe working facilities. At the present time 7-7.5 million tons of pipe are used annually to increase the "pipe fund" of the SSSR compared with 3-4 million tons in the USA. Because of the larger existing "pipe fund" (estimated at three times that of the SSSR), the USA has to use 50% of its annual capacity to replace existing pipes (average life of 25 years) while the SSSR requires only 12% of its capacity. In order to attain the same pipe saturation of the industries as in

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ACC NR: AT5021675

the USA by the 1972-1975 year period it is necessary to increase capacity to 14-15 million tons. This capacity would mean 52.5-53 kg/capita of metal pipe or 60 kg/capita of all types of pipe. Because capital investment must be kept to a minimum, new mills should be constructed only at existing plants and manufacture and use of nonmetal pipes must be encouraged. Existing machinery must be improved and automated, and new techniques must be introduced to upgrade existing capital equipment. Output of coated and electrically welded pipes (1020-1220 mm diameter) must be increased with a planned tenfold increase of bimetallic pipe production to 36 000 tons. Proper distribution of pipe production facilities should decrease average shipping distance by 18-22%.

SUB CODE: IE/ SUBM DATE: 14Apr65/ ORIG REF: 008

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OSADA, Yu.I[illegible].

Make sure of further technical progress [illegible] the pipe industry and of an improved quality of pipe. Stal' [illegible] no.8:[illegible] [illegible]. (MIRA [illegible])

1. Gosudarstvennyy komitet po [illegible]rnoy i tsvetnoy metallurgii pri Gosplane [illegible].

Z/009/60/010/05/036/040
E142/E135

AUTHOR: None given

TITLE: Book Reviews

PERIODICAL: Chemický Průmysl, 1960, Vol 10, Nr 5, pp 263-264

ABSTRACT: The following books are reviewed:

1) "The Manufacture, Processing and Uses of Thermo-Setting Compounds", by F. Nuhlíček and Z. Osadan. Published by SNTL, Bratislava, (1959). Reviewed by L. Fogarassy.

2) "Introduction to the Theory of Organic Chemistry" (Einführung in die theoretische organische Chemie). by H.A. Staab, published by Verlag Chemie, Weinheim, 1959. Reviewed by A. Vystrčil, (Charles University), L. Novotný and J. Křepinský (Czech Academy of Sciences).

3) "A Text Book of Practical Organic Chemistry" by A.I. Vogel, published by Longmans, Green & Co., London, 1956. Reviewed by A. Vystrčil (Charles University).

4) "Free Radicals in Solution" by C. Walling, published by John Wiley & Sons Inc., New York, 1957. Reviewed by Z. Machacek.

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Book Reviews

5) "Gas Chromatography", by A.I.M. Keulemans, published by Verlag Chemie GmbH, Weinheim, 1959.
Reviewed by A. Tockstein (VŠChT, Pardubice).

6) "Lectures Held During the Sixth Conference on Gas Chromatography 1959". Výzkumný ústav syntetického kaučuku (The Research Institute for Synthetic Rubber) n.p. KAUČUK in Gottwaldov has published in book form the lectures held during the above Conference.

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